



The South keeps some of its thugs and bullies at home, and sends its trained phrase-makers North, to condone and defend the iniquities which make its name a byword and a hissing among the civilized and christianized people of the world. Like the Jesuits of the Roman Catholic Church, these representatives of the South are everywhere present; in the North and whenever their peculiar civilization is attacked they are ready with plausible (?) explanations and excuses for white devilry at the South. One of these missionaries recently took Dr. Parkhurst to task for referring to the southern people as barbarians. The reference was not misapplied, but this defender of southern customs and methods of dealing with Negroes, thought it was and said so, offering in explanation of the acts of barbarism complained of by Dr. Parkhurst, that "they were inevitable in certain atrocious crimes, because of the emotions of human nature." "He admitted that the grandfather clause in some of the new constitutions is aimed at the blacks and asserted that this policy was due to political conditions and afforded no warrant for Dr. Parkhurst's sweeping declaration that a condition of barbarism exists in the South." The conspiracy against the Negro seems to be systematically organized.

The Governor of Georgia, in an eloquent address before the Georgia society, at their banquet in New York City, recently, declared with satanic assurance, "that withholding nothing from any inferior race that may be, or that may hereafter come among our people, in the way of all the essentials of life, liberty and prosperity, and a full meed of justice in all matters relating to their well-being, we should educate our children in the great central thought that the best and most enduring Americanism is founded upon the unyielding rock of Caucasianism. The best way to add to our country's strength is to inculcate lofty ideas of superiority; just as the surest way to encompass our land in doubt, and strife, and gloom, is to encourage low ideas of equality." This brazen utterance was for the benefit of President Roosevelt, whose lofty ideals of constitutional liberty do not find favor at the South just now. This eloquent and highly enlightened missionary from Georgia has thus in a single paragraph told New Yorkers what Georgia and the ten other rebel states think of the Man in the White House at Washington, who in his famous estimate of the worth and value of men to the state has adopted the well-known words of the great Sir Francis Baily who said: "To genius, moral worth, and public service, I render due honor, and I care not whether the claimant to that honor be the son of a President or the son of a peasant, whether he obtained his education at a district school or a university."

The Governor of Georgia, it would seem is anxious to organize a *superiority Trust*. But he seems to have forgot that in the republic of brains, no one race can have a monopoly of that article. The student of American politics cannot fail to see the motive in the South's insistence upon the suppression of the Negro as a political integer.

The continuous and persistent howl for the elimination of the Negro is a

part of the Democratic scheme to solidify their party, and to find a northern Democrat—preferably a New Yorker—around whom a solid Democratic party will rally in 1904.

If Negroes are permitted any more political right in the South than they now enjoy this will mean a large addition to the majority of the Republican candidate for President, whoever he may be, and the support of more than 449,000 Negro voters in twenty-one states in the North who have seen enough of the South's methods within the past four years to convince them of the wisdom of standing by the Republican party.

That there is method in the madness of these "outraged southern gentlemen," who journey to the great northern centres of commerce and business to advise northern Democrats of the needs of the South, and jolly Republican officials with lefthanded compliment and covert suggestions as to their political future, is made clear by the recent eloquent, able but not altogether tactful speech of the Governor of Georgia who seemed to have been laboring under the impression that this world was made for Caesar and his queens.

The Governor labored strenuously to lay down the proposition that there is a superior race in this country and that its superiority will be best demonstrated by its ability to suppress weaker or inferior races, as he was pleased to denominate them, and this in the face of a declaration as old as the



BRAVE JOHN MITCHELL, JR.,
Richmond Va

Republic itself, viz.: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

Either this sentiment does not square with the Governor of Georgia's ideas or his ideas do not square with it.

If the honorable and exclusive executive of Georgia is familiar with the history of our constitution, he must have known when he uttered the remarks which, to say the least, do not indicate broad statesmanship, that the Negro had something to do with the making of that instrument and that the "We the people" of the framers of it comprehended the black citizens of the Republic who voted for the delegates in at least five states of the union, who helped to ratify and adopt it.

The constitution of the United States is therefore as sacred and dear to the hearts of its Negro citizens, as it is to white citizens of the North and South, who labor under the impression that the Negro has no lot or part in it, and had nothing to do with the making of it. The destiny of the Negro is indissolubly linked to the destiny of the Republic.

He has been in evidence as citizen, soldier and sailor—from the revolution to San Juan, and all the Governors of the South, no matter how adroit or elo-

quent they may be, cannot now dislodge him from his place in the constitution, though they may succeed temporarily in depriving him of the benefits and privileges which it guarantees to him in common with other citizens. It does not recognize a privileged class it is the exponent of that pure democracy which finds expression in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, and in the heartbeats of every honest American who loves justice and equality.

If this is to be a government of the people by the people and for the people, then Gov. Terrell's interpretation of constitutional liberty is as narrow as the confines of his state of Georgia, and he manifestly needs a new baptism in true Americanism. Such eloquence as the Georgia Governor indulged in is wasted, when it does not ring true on questions of right, justice, and humanity.

It was an eloquent and guardedly worded appeal to the passions of the white race, in which he forgot to remember the constitution of the Negro to the glory and greatness of the white race.

Mr. James H. Hayes of Virginia, whose recent utterances before the Afro-American Council meeting held in Washington a short time ago, is coming in for a good deal of denunciation and abuse from Negroes who seem to be frightened to death because what he did not say has excited unfavorable comment in the South. Negroes are like a barometer, and a good many of us are like Judas Iscariot in all except we do not go out and hang ourselves. After we have made asses of ourselves. It is a great pity we haven't the courage to take poison or cut our throats after our cowardly attempts to throw down a brave man like Hayes who has the manliness and the daring to look the devil of prejudice and oppression in the face and tell him he's a devil. Mr. Hayes did not say the things he is reported to have, and by the lying press agents, who are in the conspiracy against us. He did say and I endorse every word of it: "I am not an anarchist, I do not believe in killing anybody, yet if necessary stand up for your rights and be killed for standing up. But the oppressing, shooting, murdering, burning, lynching, jim crowing, and disfranchising of the Negro will breed a race of Nat. Turners, and the sword and torch will devastate and dissolve the South."

There isn't a manly Negro from Maine to Texas who will not endorse this utterance, and there isn't one of us who has had the iron in our hearts who does not feel that he was justified in making that declaration. It contains no threat, it is at once a warning and an appeal for justice and fairness. It is no more incendiary or revolutionary than was Patrick Henry's impassioned "Give me liberty or give me death." The Negro who is not willing to die for liberty, to defend his home and his honor from the assaults of irresponsible mobs is not worthy to have liberty, and he deserves all the bad treatment of which he complains under his breath.

White men the world over admire a fighter, they admire courage and have respect for manhood that insists on being respected, but they hate cravens and bootlicks and cringing, crawling creatures, who turn the other cheek and apologise for being Negroes. John Mitchell's bravery in Virginia has done more to inspire respect for Negroes in that state than all the apologetic and conservative utterances of the Negroes in that state on the race question. The white thugs of Virginia have been brought to a realization of the fact that John Mitchell will endeavor to take company with him into the other world whenever he is attacked. We need not be bullies or braggarts anywhere or at any time, but we can always be men if we try. I refuse to join in the denunciation of Mr. Hayes, who has said what many Negroes who fight our battles at long range, have not had the courage to say. He has said what any white man North or South under like conditions would have said, and what his race

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